The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,676—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., the Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

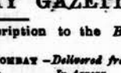
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

ALL ORDERS, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 29th Nov., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Baypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Kidderpore, Falsa Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metteypalium, where they will arrive at 9 A.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st Dec., 1879, at 10 A.M.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Nov., 1879, at 4 P.M., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 190	Rs. 120	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	350	220	80	
Port Said	350	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	340	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free or charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent of 40 Cubic Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent,

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

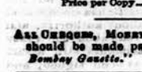
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subalterno Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain ROBERT HUTCHISON, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, the 25th November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 400

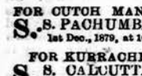
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain WHITE, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

For Passage, &c. apply to Passage Money, Rs. 400.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. DONCICH, on the 15th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, on the 1th January, 1880

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 265	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London .. }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed 1bs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
— BANGALORE	2343 450	C. Fraser	24th Nov.
(a) GWALIOR	2732 450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726 450	J. Orman	8th do.
(a) KASHGAR	2021 450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023 700	R. Methven	26th Nov.
BOKHARA	2932 450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN J. VERRILL.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 29th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents,

18th November, 1879.

WANTED.

WANTED, a HEAD SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN for the Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. He must be well qualified in Mathematics, Engineering, Designing, and Drawing, and must have had at least five years' practical experience on works of construction. Apply personally with Testimonials to the undersigned.

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 19th November 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVALS AT B. S. MADON AND Co.,

CHEMISTS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swiss Condensed Milk	0 8
Atkinson's Preservative	0 12
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia	0 12
Carlsbad Salts	2 0
Eno's Fruit Salt	1 8
Lalor's Phosphodyne	2 12
Do. Pills	0 14
King's Quinine and Dandelion Pills	annas 12 and 1 12
Tamar Indien	2 8
Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla	1 0
Clarke's Blood Mixture	0 12
Do. Miraculous Salve	1 4
Cleaver's LILY Complexion Wash	1 2
Dalby's Carminative	1 6
Floriline	1 0
Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste	1 0
Toothing Necklace	

&c., &c.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

(Molecular Rotation $[\alpha] j = o$).

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarised light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.

Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Satins, Velvets.
Ribbons, Silk and Velvet.
Laces, Maltese, and Honiton.
Mulls, Swiss Muslins.
Linens, Cambrics, Lawns.
Taylors', Coats' and Brooks' Cottons,
Needles, Pins, Bodkins,
Tapes, Cords, Braids.
Buttons, Moulds, Hooks and Eyes.
Kid, Lisle, and Silk, Gloves.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Frontings.
Organdi French Muslins.
English Printed Muslins.
French Printed Cambrics.
Best English Prints.
India Twills and Victoria Lawns.
Mulls, Nansooks and Lawns.
Long Cloths and Book Muslins.
Foulardines and Grenadines.
Serges, Homespuns and Melanges.
Samples and prices of all the above, sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Customers that owing to a breakage in the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers, his OVERLAND CASES containing Magazines, New Books, Christmas Cards, &c., for three Mails will NOT ARRIVE till the next Overland Mail comes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SHOLAPUR WATER WORKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the following works:—

Contract No. I, including the supply and erection of Machinery near Sholapur.

Contract No. II, the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, &c.

Tenders to be prepared on forms which, with conditions of contract and approximate quantities, will be supplied on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 10 for each contract, by Money Order made payable at Sholapur.

Any information required may be had on application to the undersigned.

Tenders (under seal) to be posted as a registered letter, so that they may be received in Sholapur on or before the 3rd day of January, 1880.

No liability will be admitted on account of any expense which parties may incur in examining the lines of works or in preparing the Tenders, nor will the undersigned bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. T. BURKE, B. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation,
Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

Sholapur, 22nd November 1879.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

CHEAP STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS.

			Rs.
CARLYLE'S WORKS (*People's Edition*) Complete in 37 vols., each vol.			1 4
„	Set 37 in 19 vols., cloth gilt		46 4
THACKERAY'S WORKS, 14 vols. each complete in 7 „			3 4
„	New Illustrated edition, 24 vols., each vol		2 4
DICKENS'S WORKS (New Popular Edition) Illustrated			2 4
SCOTT'S (Sir W.) WAVERLEY NOVELS, 25 vols., in 12 half French morocco			30 9
„	Handy Vol edition 25 vols., in case		30 0
„	Separate volumes, paper		0 10
YATES'S (JULIE) WORKS with 50 to 100 Illustrations, each:			2 4
Abandoned	Around the World		
Dropped from the Clouds	From the Earth to the Moon		
Dr Ox's Experiment	Fur County		
Five Weeks in a Balloon	Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea		
Adventures of Three English Men and Three Russians in South Africa.			
ELIOT'S (GEORGE) WORKS, Cabinet edition, each volume			3 4
Adam Bede, 2 vols	Romola, 2 vols		
Daniel Deronda, 3 vols	Scenes of Clerical Life, 2 vols		
Felix Holt, 2 vols	Silas Marner Lifted Veil, &c., 1 vol		
Jubal, 1 vol	Mill on the Floss, 2 vols		
Middlemarch, 3 vols	Spanish Gypsy, 1 vol		
MULOCK'S (Miss) NOVELS, each			3 4
A Brave Lady	Christian's Mistake		
A Life for a Life	John Halifax		
Mistress and Maid.			
MACDONALD'S (Geo) NOVELS			
Alex. Forbes	David Elginbord, Robert Falconer, each		3 12
CRAWFORD WINTER SERIES, illustrated, each			4 12
Artemus Ward's Works			
Bardsley's Our English Surnames	Hook's Humorous Works		
Boccaccio Decameron	Lamb's Complete Works		
Brand's Observations of Popular Antiquities	Mark Twain's Choice Works		
Bret Harte's Select Works	Poe's Choice Works		
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	Pietsche's Pursuivant of Arms		
Byron's Letters and Journals	Rabelais's Works		
Colman's Humorous Works	Sheridan's Complete Works		
Creasy's Memoirs of Eminent Etonians	Slang Dictionary		
Cruikshank's Comic Almanack, 2 vols	Strutt's Sports and Pastimes		
Finger Ring Lore	Swift's Choice Works		
	Syntax's Three Tours		
Greenwood's Low-Life Deeps	Thackeray's Works		
Wilds of London	Timb's Clubs and Club Life		
Handbook of London Bankers	—English Eccentrics and Eccentricities		
History of Advertising	Wright's Caricature History of the Georges		
—Booksellers	—History of Caricature and Grotesque in Arts		
—Signboards			
Hood's Choice Works			
ANCIENT CLASSICS for ENGLISH READERS, each volume			1 12
Aristophanes	Juvenal		
Aristotle	Livy		
Aschylus	Lucian		
Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius	Lucretius		
Cæsar's Commentaries	Ovid		
Cicero	Pindar		
Demonsthenes	Plato		
Euripedes	Planters and Terence		
Greek Anthology	Pliny's Letters		
Herodotus	Sophocles		
Hesiod and Theocquis	Tacitus		
Homer's Iliad	Thecydides		
Homer's Odyssey	Virgil		
Horace	Xenophon		
Ditto Complete Series, 28 vols., in 14 half calf			45 0
FOREIGN CLASSICS for ENGLISH READERS each			1 12
Calderon	Moliere	Petrarch	
Dante	Montegue	Rabelais	
Goethe	Pascal	Voltaire	
BAYARD SERIES, each			1 12
Abdallah	Napoleon's Table Talk and Opinions		
Ballantyne's Essays in Mosaic	Prince Albert's Golden Receipts		
Beckford's Vathek	Rochefoucauld's Reflections		
Brownie's Rainbow Book	Saint Louis, King of France		
Buchanan's Ballad Stories	Socrate's Memoirs from Xenophon		
Chesterfield's Letters	Stern's My Uncle Toby		
Coleridge's Christabe and other Poems	Walford's Story of Chevalier Bayard		
Cowley's Essays	Words of Wellington		
Haslett's Round the Table			
Johnson's Rasselas			
Morley's King and the Commons			
ARCHER'S HISTORY from the MONUMENT, each			1 4
Assyria	Greek Cities		
Babylonia	Persia		
Egypt	Sinai		
NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS MANUALS, each			1 12
Buddhism	Hinduism		
Coran	Islam		
POETS (The) Handsome editions, cloth gilt edges, "Illustrated," each			2 4
Burns	Hemans	Montgomery	
Campbell	Herbert	Moore	
Coleridge	Hood	Pope	
Cowper	Keats	Scott	
Elisa Cook	Longfellow	Shelley	
Goldsmith	Mackay	Wordsworth	
Heber	Milton		
MANUALS of HEALTH, each			0 10
Food	Health and Occupation		
Personal Care of Health	Water, Air, and Disinfectants		

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to regain their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, for they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of these under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 14, Vere Street, London, W. England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s, 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross.

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Gover ment Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

CHRISTMAS, 1879.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are larger and more varied than ever and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS
Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Sauces,
Bath Chops,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sausages,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Soups,
Butter,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Cheese,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Chocolates,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Cocoas,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Coffees,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.
Condiments,			

FOR THE DESERT TABLE
THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Angelica,	Cherries,	Green Almonds,	Pink Pears, Strawberries,
Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Greengages,	White Pears
Assorted,	Green Oranges,	Peaches,	Plums,

in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries,
China Preserves,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,	Toffee,
American Candy,	China Ginger,		Russian Cream,
Butter Scotch,	Edinboro' Rock,		Indian Sugar,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

The Honeymoon,	A Happy New Year,	The Bank of Love,
The Criterion,	Leap Year,	Nursery Rhymes,
Language of Flowers,	Bric a Brac,	The Grand German Fair,
Somebody's Luggage,	Tete a Tete,	Cetewayo's Hat Box,
Great Grand Papa's,	Ye Old English,	Mother Hubbard,
Royal Marriage,	Old King Cole,	The Eastern,

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 38 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jodet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER, of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,
THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT
Affords a large choice of
LEATHER AND VELVET GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Arranged to take C. D. V. and Cabinets with spare leaves for views.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
For Views and Photographic Scraps.

EASEL ALBUMS.
Arranged for C. D. V.'s and Cabinets.

SCREEN PHOTO FRAMES.

POCKET PHOTO CASES.

WRITING DESKS.
Suitable for the Office or Boudoir.

TOURISTS' CASES,
In Russia or Morocco Leather,

WORK BOXES.
In Leather or Velvet.

ETUI.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

DATE RACKS.

NECESSARIES.

&c., &c.

FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
A very handsome selection of various kinds in Russia or Morocco Leather.

DRESSING CASES.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

JEWEL CASE.
Russia Leather, elegantly finished.

PERFUME CASES.
Containing 2 or 3 bottles,
In Russia, Morocco and Velvet.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
In Russia and Morocco Leather.

ENVELOPE CASES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather,

FANS.

LADIES'S WAIST BAGS.

WALLETS AND LETTER CASES.

LADIES' BELTS.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

&c., &c.

ORMOLU, OXYDIZED METAL AND ALGERIAN MARBLE.

ASH TRAYS.
CARD TRAYS.
CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
CASKETS.
CHATELAINES.
ENVELOPE CASES AND BLOTTING BOOKS.
FAN HOLDERS.
DRESS HOLDERS.
GLOVE STRETCHERS.
INK BOTTLES.
MIRRORS.
PHOTO STANDS.
PEN TRAYS.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

LOCKET AND NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

NECK CHAINS,
for suspension or Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

CHARMS for the WATCH CHAIN,
Various and Curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold or Jewelled;

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES AND KNIVES.
CALL BELLS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
CLARET JUGS.
CANDLE STICKS.
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS.
EPERGNES AND FLOWER STANDS.
EGG BOILERS.
EGG FRAMES.
ENTREE DISHES.
ETNAS.
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS.
ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PAILS.
JAM AND MARMALADE JARS.
KNIFE RESTS.
MENU HOLDERS.
MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FRAMES AND FORKS.
SIDE DISHES.
SALVERS.
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
SODAWATER AND PEG STANDS.
SARDINE BOXES.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. R. TERSDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.

MONDAY AND THURSD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1879.

ALTHOUGH the actual extent of business passing is still small as compared with what we may expect later on, there can be no doubt that since the Diwali holidays much more life has been apparent in most branches. Clearances of Piece Goods from the bazaar have been on a very fair scale, while in Exports greater activity is rapidly springing up. This is more especially noticeable in Cotton, in which until lately operations have been comparatively insignificant, the total for the season up to the departure of last mail, having only been estimated at about 7,000 bales, but about the same quantity has been contracted for this week, some 4,000 bales having been reported for one day. In Seeds there has also been rather more doing. Gingelly is now arriving in considerable quantities, while in Linseed contracts have been begun for April-May delivery. In Wool, too, there has been quite an excitement owing to the important rise established at the Liverpool auctions. The transactions in all these articles have necessarily turned increased attention to steamer freights, and the tonnage on the way out being limited, rates have been pushed up until 37s. 6d. has been quoted for Liverpool, a rate which was never touched during the busiest times of the past two seasons. Altogether the position bears distinct signs of improvement, and as up-country reports still continue very favourable, the coming season loses none of its hopeful promise as it draws nearer.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 15th instant, showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of upwards of 17 lacs, and as this was mainly due to increased trade demands it was no matter for surprise that the directors of the Bank advanced their rates for fixed loans one per cent. at the weekly board meeting on Wednesday. This now makes the rate for fixed loans against Government Paper 6 as against 4 per cent. for demand, and it is not unlikely that this difference may be maintained for some little time yet, as many in the open market is still easy and likely to continue so until more remote produce becomes of more importance. After all, however, a continuance of the upward movement cannot be deferred more than a few weeks, as leaving Government wants out of the question—and they are likely to be important too—the export trade should begin to assume larger proportions with the turn of the year, and Money must increase in value in sympathy, notwithstanding that we have pretty fair supplies of Silver to receive in the interval.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling during the week have only been moderate in extent, and rates, on the whole, have ruled pretty steady without material fluctuations. Business for this mail opened on Tuesday on the basis of 1s. 9 16d. for demand Bank notes, 1s. 8 27-32d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. On Wednesday the market was quiet with a partial decline of 1-32d. in Private Paper; and on Thursday, Council drafts having been allotted at 1s. 8¾d. or about what was expected here, no change took place. Friday witnessed a firmer feeling with a recovery of 1-32d., and so far as Bank bills are concerned the movement has been repeated again to-day, closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 19-32d. to ⅝; 3 months' 1s. 8¾d; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8¼; Documents, 3 months, 1s 3 15-16d. per Rupee.

For future delivery, the Banks at the moment show rather more willingness to sell than buy, and for their own bills name an advance of 1.32d. per month, while for buying, for later than next month's delivery, they quote an advance of 1.16d. per Rupee per month. The apparent tendency is thus distinctly upward, and probably we are more likely to see a rise than a fall; at the same time we should be inclined to think that, with speculation out of the way, we are now at quite as high a level as the position for the moment warrants. When our export season fairly sets in we shall doubtless have the basis for considerably higher rates, but in the meantime, although there is undoubtedly a large business doing in Calcutta, it is scarcely sufficient when the quietness here is taken into account, to necessitate remittances of 40 lacs of Council drafts weekly and an average of something like 20 lacs of Silver every week.

The latest quotation for Bar Silver from London is 53¾d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s 8 15-32d. per Rupee.

On Calcutta there has not been much doing lately. Demand drafts are now quoted par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills. The latest telegraphic quotation from Hongkong for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 10¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 3¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Opened weak after the holidays, and although a slightly steadier feeling was apparent about the middle of the week it has again been lost, and closing quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 92½ to Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼. Some considerable transactions have taken place of late, but there seem to be more sellers than buyers.

SHARES.—The market, as a general rule, has been steady, and with few exceptions the movements in values during the week have been in favour of sellers. In *Bank* shares we quote an advance of 1¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombay which closes at Rs. 675. Agra and National are both lower, at Rs. 122 and Rs. 105 per share respectively. In *Land* Companies we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Colaba and Rs. 2 in Freres. *Press* shares generally are quiet, but we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Borsa and Motussi. *Spinning and Weaving* mill shares in most cases are firm and advancing, owing to the improvement in the market for local Yarns. We notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdass and Sholapore, Rs. 8 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Kandesh, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20 in Coorla and Rs. 27 in Hydrabad. On the other hand, there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress, Oriental, and Soonderdas, Rs. 10 in Anglo-Indian, Bombay United, and Hindustan, Rs. 15 in Central India, Rs. 25 in Dawe's Badoo, Rs. 35 in Victoria Mills, and Rs. 50 in Alliance and Sassoon. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies there is a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay Fire Insurance Company, an advance of Rs. 40 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company, Rs. 25 in Bombay Saw Mills, Rs. 7½ in Lending and Shipping Company, of Kurrachee, Rs. 5 in Bombay Ice Company and Rs. 2 in Thacker and Co., Limited.

PIECE GOODS.—Although, owing to the relapse in Exchange when business reopened after the holidays, coupled with the enhanced prices ruling in Manchester, there has only been a very moderate business done, to arrive, this week; the clearances from the bazaar have been on a pretty free scale, the total for the fortnight being estimated at about 2,000 to 2,200 packages. Allowing for the fever which is prevalent both in Gujerat and the North-West, and which necessarily restricts business to some extent, this may be considered satisfactory, especially as judging from the up-country accounts, we are more likely to see an increase than a falling off in the demand. Prices, as a general rule, are unaltered, but in any case they are firm with more of an upward than a downward tendency.

GRAY GOODS.—A fair enquiry prevails for Shirtings 29 inch, and for 7lb. and 8½lb. a partial advance of As ½ per piece has been obtained. In 44 inch a moderate business is doing at previous rates, and 50 to 60 inch Cloths are steady though not active. Printers are in rather better request, but are no dearer, and Madapollams are steady but unchanged. T Cloths are being pressed for sale, and prices are barely supported. Jaconets are in small supply, and meet a ready sale at slightly better prices. Mulls are in moderate demand at former prices. In Dhoties a large business has been done, but no movement in values has resulted. *Bleached Goods*, on the whole, are not particularly active, but a considerable business has been done in Mulls, Jaconets, and Dorias at rates slightly in sellers' favour. *Dyed* and *Printed* and *T. Red* Cloths are generally in poor request. Some sales of T. Red Cambrics are reported from first hands at a reduction of Anna 1 per piece. *Local* made goods have met a more active enquiry lately, and something like 1,400 packages are reported to have changed hands during the week, at fully previous quotations.

TWIST.—In English Yarns the transactions this week have been comparatively small, both on the spot and to arrive, but stocks being moderate prices have undergone no change. *Local* Yarns are in active request chiefly for Export, and large sales have been made, at in some instances slightly higher prices. The mills are now pretty well clear of stocks.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Weaker advices from Home have put a stop to the previous speculative enquiry, only a very small business has been done during the week, and prices are As. 4 to A. 8 per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* is quiet with little doing, but stocks are small and prices unchanged. *Iron* continues dull, and notwithstanding that prices here are considerably below the equivalent of Home quotations, there has been no movement since last mail. Stocks are moderate.

COALS.—On the spot the market, if not active, is steady, and sales have been made at previous figures, say Rs. 20¾ for Lairds and Rs. 21¾ for Davison's West Hartley alongside; but to arrive we have not heard of a single transaction during the week, both buyers and sellers being apparently out of the market.

COTTON.—Although the Liverpool advices latterly have been quiet a very steady feeling has prevailed here throughout, and purchases have been effected of about 4,000 bales Old Cotton, comprising about 2,500 for Export and 1,500 bales for local consumption, at in most cases an advance of Re. 1 per candy.

In New Cotton prices have not fluctuated materially, but there has been a comparatively large business done, estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 bales, consisting mainly of New Oomra for February-March delivery at about Rs. 215 per candy for Good and Rs 209 to Rs 211 for F G F.

The *receipts* to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879	1878	1877
For the Week	5,142	5 543	7, 88
Since 1st September	68,.96	36,6·9	34,189
Since 1st January	8,34,.66	8,95,.00	10,19,338

There have been no clearances for Sea during the week, so that the total from 1st January to date still stands at 628,339 bales against 729,266 bales for the corresponding period last year.

NEW CROP.—Some small sample lots of Hingunghaut and Omrawuttee have reached this market. The former would class about "Good" although showing a considerable quantity of stain, but the latter, owing to dark leaf and stain, is not better than G. F. Fouline is becoming pretty general in the Hingunghaut districts, and in another month supplies ought to be available to a fair extent, but of Omrawuttee we are not likely to see much here before the end of the year, and there are few sellers of Good for earlier than February delivery. Respecting Broach and Dholleras the reports continue favourable, but there is, nevertheless, a distinct tendency to reduce the extravagant estimates of the crop which prevailed a short time ago, and we now hear few people talking of the probable shipments during the first six months of the coming year exceeding 750,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for Fully-pressed Cotton; with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

Old.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomra (nominal)	Rs. 213	= 5 11/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 208	= 5 9/16d.
Good do. January	„ 204	= 5 15/32d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	„ 213	= 5 11/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	„ 208	= 5 9/16d.
G.F. Do.	„ 204	= 5 15/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	„ 191	= 5¼d.
„ Compta	„ 191	= 5¼d.
New Crop.		
Good Oomra, December delivery (nominal)	„ 223	= 5 15/16d.
F.G.F. Do. do.	„ 216	= 5 25/32d.
Good do. January „	„ 218	= 5 27/32d.
F.G.F. do. do. „	„ 213	= 5¾d.
Good do. February „	„ 216	= 5 25/32d.
F.G.F. Do. do. „	„ 211	= 5 11/16d.
Good Hingunghaut, Dec. „	„ 235	= 6¼d.
„ Broach, March „	„ 225	= 6 1/32d.
„ Dhollera April „	„ 211	= 5 11/16d.
F.G.F. do. do. „	„ 207	= 5 19/32d.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple. The total visible supply for all Europe has increased during the week by 130,000 bales, but the addition to the Liverpool stock is only 9,000 bales, while the quantity of Surats in Liverpool is again diminished by 6,000 bales, being but 56,000 bales in all.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,770,000	1,594,740	1,676,740
„ „ „ Surats	259,000	251,170	180,36
For the U. K. only the figure are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	297,000	250,130	373,610
„ London	55,000	34,280	19,740
American Afloat	320,000	367,000	169,000
E. Indian „	36,000	79,000	17,000
Total	708,000	621,4 0	579 350
Price of Mid. Orleans	6¼d.	5 15/16d.	6¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5¼d.	4¼d.	5¾d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 11-16d.	1d.

The American Crop figures to date give the subjoined comparisons with the two previous seasons. Friday's exceptionally heavy receipts brought up a large total for the week, but we begin this week with comparatively light day, and it is now becoming pretty evident that the last week in October will prove to have been the heaviest of the season.

	1879.	1878.	1877
Week's Receipts	220,000	179,000	200,000
„ Exports to U K	77,000	45,000	63,000
„ „ to Continent.	52,000	61,000	35,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	1,882,600	1,537,500	1,330,000
„ Export to U. K. „	737,000	476,700	345,000
„ „ Continent „	305,600	254,000	168,000
„ Stock at the Ports	610,000	568,000	648,000
Saturday's Receipts	27,000	22,000	19,000

Ready Mid. Uplands in New York remains at 12½ cents; February shipment has receded from 12·37 to 12·36 cents per lb.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—An active enquiry prevails for ready parcels at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt., but supplies are still small and likely to continue so until the new crop comes forward when, according to present prospects, we ought to see the possibility of an extended business. Some further contracts have been made for new Seed, April delivery at Rs. 6-12 per cwt, without the 6 per cent. admixture clause, the agreement respecting which appears to have fallen through. *Rapeseed* is dull and out of request, the absence of freight and the inferior quality of present stocks keeping exports out of the market. We quote:—Cawnpore Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-5, Gujerat (nominally) Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. *Gingelly* is now coming in more freely, and prices latterly have given way As. 8 per candy, to-day's quotation being Rs. 43 to Rs. 44 per candy White, Rs. 42 for Mixed, per candy.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding dull and declining Markets at Home, and advancing freights there are still buyers here, and supplies being small, prices remain at about their previous level. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 4½ to Rs. 4¾; No. 2 Rs. 4⁰ to Rs. 4⁰½ per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-15-0
Carolus	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bstterness	„ 106-5-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-8-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 18-14-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 18-14-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 18-11-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-10-0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th Nov. 1879.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,972	0	0
Merchandise	46,095	0	0
Telegraph	422	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	82,487	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1878.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	48,780	0	0
Merchandise	82,056	0	0
Telegraph	499	0	0
Other Receipts	524	0	0
Total Rs.	1,31,759	0	0
Decrease Rs.	49,272	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ALICE D. COOPER, 1,392 tons, Captain F. Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE BARQUE OLIVE BRANCH, 365 tons, Captain H. Wheatly, will sail to-day for False Point, with ballast.

THE *s. s.* ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 189 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE RUSSELL, 375 tons, Captain H. Cubitt, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Mauritius (19th inst.), with a cargo of 8,315 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* BENGAL, 1,338 tons, Captain J. Rowley, sailed on Saturday last for Bimlypatam, in ballast. The same Co.'s *s. s.* Maratha, 506 tons, Captain T. L. Grainger, also sailed on same day for Coast and Calicut, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. H. R. Craig, Mr. A. H. Jackson, Captain H. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Captain Burns, and 11 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
22	Russell	Jubitt	Mauritius, Oct 19.
	Princeria(s)	White	Glasgow, Oct 18.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Simla	Irvin	Calcutta.
	Rufus E Wood	Swell	Calcutta.
	William H Bessie	Baker	Calcutta.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Maratha (s)	Grainger	Coast and Calicut.
	Bengal (s)	Rowley	Bimleypatam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Alice D Cooper, Brown, to Calcutta.
Barque Olive Branch, Wheatley, False Point.

The steamer Vingorla, to Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
19 Tenasserim Indian Govt. Troop-ship. 8 sect.....Rangoon, Nov 18.
C. of Inverness .....Mackenzie .....Bombay, Oct 29.
Star of Denmark ..Willis .....Mauritius Oct 16.

DEPARTURE]

Nov. 19.—Steamers Meinam and Reliance.

PASSENGERS

Per Tenasserim—Major Barrow, RA, Lt Elves, RA, Lt Lane, RA bar Major Ferguson, 1st men, RA, Lt Darwood, RE, Lt Langley, RE, Lt Shute, RA, Surgeon Thornhill, 124 Sappers and Miners, 14 men Commissariat Department, and 6 Volunteers, RA.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
21 Orontes (s) .... Trincomalee.
Arabia (s) .... Nacapatam.
Meinam (s) .... Calcutta.

Nov. DEPARTURES.
20 D. of Devonshire(s). ..... Calcutta.
Eliora (s) .... Calcutta and N P.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Ellora, for Calcutta and Northern Ports:—For Cocanada —Mr Shaw, Mr W Smallie. For Coll gapatam—Mr C J Fonceca, and 2 Privates. For Calcutta—Gunners J Dwine and J Davenport, of 10-8in R A, and a Sub-Inspector Government Telegraph Department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Butler, Major, 42nd Regt, from leave, from England.
Hunt, Major Genl, on duty, from England.
Braddon, Captain, 55th Regt, on duty, from England.
Parsons, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Poubery, Surg, from leave, from England.
Law, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Newmarch, 2nd Lieut, 8th Foot, on duty, from England.
Fowler, 2nd Lieut, 8th Foot, on duty, from England.
Grace, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Willson, Hony Lieut, Adjt Genl Dept, on leave, from Simla.
Baker, Lieut Col, R A, from Gibraltar.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Forbes, Lieut, 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Hayland, Major, Brigade Major, on duty, to Deesa
Parsons, Lieut Col, staff Corps, on furlough, to Punjaub.
Woodhouse, Major, Political Dept, from leave, to Kathaiwar.
Howel, Surg, on duty, to Mahidpore.
Davis, Major, 6th Bengal N I, on duty, to Thul, Kurrum Valley.
Butler, Major, 32nd Regt, on duty, to Aman.
Bond, Captain, 83rd Regt, on duty, to Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 23.

Hume, 2nd Lieut, 78th Highlanders, from leave, to Deolalee.
Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 30th Bombay N I, to join, to Baroda.
Brodee, Surg Major, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, November 21.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
1st N I (Grenadiers)—Col C T Heathcote, Staff Corps, (2nd in Command 12th N I) to officiate as Commandant vice Lieut Col Anderson, proceeding on furlough.
10th N I.—Lieut M S Salmon, 2nd W I Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
Surgeon-Major A B Robinson is appointed to general duty Mhow Circle.
Surgeon P J Damania is transferred from general duty Northern Army to Bombay Presidency Division.
Captain F B E Loraine, R A, has been posted to m-l, vice J C Robson seconded.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
2-17th Foot—Major (Bt Lt Col) Charles G Grant, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.
1-18th Foot—Lieut W E Downes, to England, to appear before a Medical Board.
3rd N L I.—Capt G J Canlson, to Kurrachee, from 30th Oct to 29th Nov on Medical Certificate.
The unexpired portion of the leave, from 14th Nov 1879 to 15th Feb 1880, granted to Lieut Col and Bt Col T I M Hog, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, is cancelled.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.
English Political and Social Letter.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

O'CONNELL—November 20th, at Ahmedabad, Camp, the wife of John O'Connell, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRESSWELL—November 20th, at Maddox Street, Vepery, the wife of Mr. C. H. Cresswell, of the S. I. Railway, of a daughter.
HAILES—November 17th, at Dinapore, the wife of Alfred G. Hailes, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DE MONTPLANQUA—VISCARDI—November 19th, at Pondicherry, Alfred Mollnier de Montplanqua, Montpellier, France, to Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Viscardi, Esq., of Naples, Italy.

DEATH.

MILLER—November 15th, at Dehra Dun, Ernest William Lort, only child of the late W. Lort Miller.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1879.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company has, we are glad to hear, secured from the Italian Government a renewal of its contract for conveying the Italian mails between Brindisi and Venice. The new contract has still to receive the sanction of the Italian Parliament; but it has been signed by the Ministry and will no doubt be passed. Some of its provisions are more favourable to the English mail Company than those of the existing contract. The objectionable condition, for instance, which requires the mail steamers to call in and stay a certain number of hours at Ancona has been cancelled; and the captains are to be allowed the option of calling in at or passing that port, according to the requirements of traffic. The truth is, the attempt to convert Ancona into a port of trade has totally failed. The harbour is difficult of entrance and not very secure, and the place has neither population nor commerce, and is only of importance for military purposes. The Italian Government has, therefore, acted wisely in deciding to abandon the attempt to raise Ancona to the commercial rank of Venice or Genoa; and Indian passengers by the P. and O. steamers who like to travel by the Venice route may be congratulated on the prospect of not being delayed after the 1st of February next at such an unutterably dull place as Ancona. The Italian contract is to be renewed for eight years, so that it may run along with and expire at the same time as the English and Australian contracts; and the P. and O. Company has now, therefore, completed all its arrangements for an improved Eastern mail service, and is practically guaranteed against serious competition for eight years to come. We think that, on the whole, this is a result with which India may be well pleased. The success of the P. and O. Company has naturally excited a good deal of jealousy; but envious rivals who grudge it the enjoyment of an imperial subsidy have not been able to put forward any alternative scheme worthy of serious consideration, and, in fact, have only urged that no subsidy at all should be given for the conveyance of the Indian mails between Suez and Bombay—a suggestion which has the appearance of being disinterested, but which anyone familiar with the actual state of the steam traffic between this port and the Mediterranean must know to be impracticable and absurd. The P. and O. Company, too, has done such good work for India in times past, and the shareholders have had such small returns for their money of late years in spite of the alleged excess of liberality displayed towards them by the State, that, in the various controversies which have gone on regarding the mail service, we have uniformly advocated the continuance of the contract in their favour, while at the same time we have been far from slothful in condemning defects in the administration of the Company, or in stimulating the directors to be ever active in introducing new improvements.

It may be interesting to note what steps the Company has already taken towards enabling itself to carry out efficiently the terms of its new contract, which provide for the delivery of the London mails in Bombay every Tuesday at noon, the time occupied in transit being thus limited to 17 days 16 hours. As our readers know, the mails have often during the last twelve months been delivered here on Tuesday, and on one or two occasions, when exceptionally fast voyages have been made, the mail steamer has come in on the Monday morning. The new contract, therefore, is certainly not too exacting, and we may fairly expect the P. and O. Company to be better than their bargain. Nearly all the large passenger steamers of their fleet have now been fitted up with new engines, and they may be classed as 13-knot ships—that is to say, they may be relied upon to run an average distance of over 300 miles a day. The admirers of the Kaisar-i-Hind have been in the habit of boasting that she is a 14-knot ship; but on her voyage down from Suez to Bombay the other day the captain and engineers did all they knew to get 14 knots out of her, and could not succeed, even by burning 70 tons of coal a day, in raising the maximum speed beyond 13·80 knots. The increase in the number of revolutions of the engines beyond a certain point seemed to have no effect in making the ship go more quickly through the water—a result which we have heard ascribed to the mistake made by the P. & O. directors in supplying their ships, for economy's sake, with screws divided into several pieces, which are buckled on to one another with huge bosses, the object aimed at being that, if one or two flanges of the screw are broken, as may often happen now in the Suez Canal, the ship may go into dock and replace the damaged portion of the screw only instead of having to put in an entirely new screw. Obviously, the space occupied by the bosses which link the screw together represent so much loss of motive power; and it is calculated that a solid screw would give from half a knot to a knot an hour more speed than that supplied by a screw thus compacted. It is in apparently trifling matters of this kind that the directors of the P. and O. Company betray an imperfect grasp of the position their Company might secure with regard to the valuable passenger traffic between England and India. In their last half-yearly report they acknowledged that passenger traffic showed more favourable returns than goods traffic; yet they go on building ships mainly with reference to their capacity for carrying cargo, neglecting at the same time a thousand and one little matters which would add greatly to the comfort of passengers, and, above all, failing to apprehend the supreme value of the element of speed in steam communication. Time is of so much consequence to every traveller now that, if the P. and O. directors made it a cardinal principle of their policy to know no rest till they had reduced the time of transit between London and Bombay to 16 days, and between Southampton and Bombay to 21 days, they might obtain such a monopoly of the Eastern passenger traffic as, added to the subsidy for the mails, would permit them to laugh at any threats of competition. In order that the mails should reach Bombay on Sunday night, it would be necessary that the steamer bringing them from Suez should leave that port not later than early on the Thursday morning. This arrangement would allow something under 10 days for the voyage. But Thursday morning at Suez means Wednesday evening at Alexandria; and there is no chance that the distance between Brindisi and Alexandria will be regularly traversed in 2½ days' time—from the Monday morning till the Wednesday evening—until specially fast passenger boats are constructed for this line. At present, the P. and O. Company makes the egregious blunder of trying to work the Brindisi-Alexandria and the Suez-Bombay sections of the line with the same steamers. The consequence is that, as steamers running between Brindisi and Alexandria can get no cargo to carry, passengers are conveyed in large cargo ships which are nearly empty and excessively uncomfortable, as they roll and pitch heavily in the slightest sea. It is plain that, if the P. and O. directors wish to keep up the reputation of their steamers as a passenger line, they ought to separate the Brindisi section altogether from the rest of the service and build expressly for it two or three large and full-powered passenger boats, able to make their sixteen or seventeen miles an hour. It should, in fact, be their pride to have running in this part of the Mediterranean the fastest and most comfortable passenger steamers in the world. Another matter they must not lose sight of if they wish to land the mails in Egypt by Wednesday evening is the necessity that exists for clearing away the bar of Alexandria harbour. When hypocritical diplomatists in Europe turn up their eyes in horror at the thought of the late Khedive's extravagance, cynical observers cannot but ask why the enlightened Governments of England and France permitted the Khedive to spend nearly 2,500,000*l.* on a breakwater and pier for Alexandria harbour, and thus to put immense sums of money into the pockets of Sir George Elliott, the staunch Conservative member of Parliament and fortunate contractor, and other English notabilities, when the much more urgent work of making the port of Alexandria accessible by night as well as by day was left unattempted. The bar is now so dangerous even in the day time from the breakers that roll over it whenever the wind blows from the sea that the pilot-boats cannot venture out in fair weather, so that the P. and O. captains are obliged either to run the risk of taking their ships in themselves or to wait outside till the weather moderates. It would be quite legitimate for the P. and O. Company to bring all possible influence to bear on the English Government in order to have the approach to Alexandria harbour made practicable at any time for steamers of the largest draught of water.

If this end—to reduce the time required for the voyage from London to Bombay to 16 days—were steadily aimed at, it would soon be reached; and in that case India would have to thank the P. and O. Company for saving her the risk of being called upon to pay a share of the cost of that alternative route to the East through Asiatic Turkey which enterprising strategists, speculators, and engineers are so fond of recommending as preferable to the Red Sea route. If the P. and O. Company can bring the mails to Bombay in sixteen days, the last argument, that of saving of time, which could be used in support of the Euphrates or the Tigris Valley Railway scheme will have been done away with. It has long been admitted by all competent judges that, if such a railway were constructed, it would get none of the through traffic between England and India, as merchandize could not bear the cost of two transhipments, and travellers would not undertake a railway journey of a thousand miles through the desert with a sea voyage at either end. Some advantage, however, it was thought might be gained if the mails could be carried more quickly through Turkey; but even as regards speed the preference will have now to be given to the Red Sea route, if the P. and O. Company utilizes properly the improvements recently made in marine engines. We heartily agree, therefore, with the view taken by the writer of an interesting paper in the November number of the *Fortnightly Review* on "An Indo-Mediterranean Railway: Fiction and Fact." This gentleman, Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, "spent a considerable part of the last two winters in travelling "in Mesopotamia," he "knows the Euphrates "and the Tigris Valleys as well as the Palmyra "route," and he has "ridden the whole of "the distance between the Mediterranean at "Alexandretta and the Persian Gulf at Bushire." Mr. Blunt has also travelled in India and ascertained what are the real wants of this country so far as communication with England is concerned. He, therefore, speaks with some authority when he ridicules as fallacious Captain Cameron's theory that the construction of a Mesopotamian railway is necessary for the defence of India, and when he declares that "India has as little to do with Mesopotamia "as with Monmouth or Macedon." No doubt, a railway across Asiatic Turkey would be of service in enabling the English Ministry to carry into effect any schemes they may have formed for the regeneration of provinces blighted by centuries of misrule; but at least let us henceforth treat as an exploded fallacy the argument that such a line is essential to the protection of India, and that therefore India ought to pay a large share of the expense of making it.

WITH regard to the unpleasant reports that have recently been current in Bombay as to the new water reservoir on Malabar Hill, it may be as well to state that in the opinion of many competent engineers there is no doubt whatever that the tank itself is well and soundly built, and that it will efficiently fulfil the purposes for which it was intended. A controversy has arisen, however, as to the stone that has been used in building the walls and paying the bed of the reservoir, and an inquiry into the subject is now proceeding at the instance of the Town Council. In the original specifications the contractor, it seems, was precluded from using the trap rock which he might excavate during the progress of the works; such stone, moreover, it was understood, was to be the property of the Municipality. But the engineer contends that he was at liberty to alter these conditions of the contract should it at any time seem advisable for him to do so. As a matter of fact the Malabar Hill stone was largely used in the construction of the tank, the engineer submitting that under the special circumstances that arose he was justified in sanctioning the change. At all events a charge has been brought against his department that by negligence, or for other reasons, the contractor has been permitted to make an illegal profit of over Rs. 50,000. To this Mr. Welton, we learn, replies that in the final adjustment of accounts which has not yet taken place the contractor by previous agreement will be held liable to make good the value of the excavated stone which he may have used, and this liability the contractor, it seems, acknowledges. As to the main, and, for the public, the all important question whether the tank will hold water, Mr. Forde has been directed to submit a report. That report has not yet been completed, but we are glad to learn that, after pulling down and examining a portion of the reservoir wall, the committee of investigation has found the work to be thoroughly sound. In the meantime all the Municipal works, including the drainage, are at a standstill, pending the result of the enquiry; the Council requiring to be assured that full dependence may be placed on its engineering staff.

IN a few days we understand the report of the Special Commission which has been sitting at Kabul to enquire into the circumstances connected with the massacre and the intrigues of the Amir's ministers will be ready. The members of the Commission are Colonel Macgregor, Dr. Bellew, and Hyat Khan, each of whom will submit a separate report dealing with the evidence that has come before them. From these documents will be framed General Roberts's final report to Government. In the camp at Kabul it is taken as certain that Yakub Khan, who continues a close prisoner, will be deported to India, if he does not meet with graver punishment; while the fate of his relations Wazir Yahiza Khan and Zachariah Khan hangs in the balance The evidence against them, it seems, clearly establishes the fact that they incited the rebel regiments to continue in arms, while there is now no doubt that at Charasiab the troops and the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ROBBERS NEAR THULL.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

On the 20th inst. a party of robbers, who are said to be Zaimukht, attempted to carry off thirty Afridi camels on the road between Mandu and Chappri *en route* to Thull. The Khatak levies and a party of cavalry from Chappri pursued and recovered all the camels, and killed five of the enemy, who left their bodies in our hands. The pursuers sustained no loss.

[GUSTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A crowded meeting was held at Dublin yesterday, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against arrests being made for seditious language. Mr. Parnell, M. P., and the leading members of the Home Rule party were present and addressed the meeting.

BREVET PROMOTIONS FOR AFGHAN SERVICES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following brevet promotions have been gazetted for services rendered during the Afghan war:—

To be Colonels.—Lieutenant Colonels Norman and Tanner.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors Wilson, Sandford, Maclean, Gordon, Macqueen, Tanner, Keen, Blair, Collett, Campbell, Stewart, Wauchope, Fitzhugh, Channer, Wood, Chapman, G. Stewart, Humfrey, Hatchell, Palmer, Parry, Sim, Prior, Galbraith, W. Campbell, Rose, Wolseley, Haslerigg, Woodruffe, Luckhardt, E. Chapman and Lovett.

To be Majors.—Captains Faircloth, Bulkeley, G. W. Smith, Strong, Atkins, Brind, Kiloch (? Kinloch), Carr, St. Quintin, Winne, Abadie, Scott, Thompson, Cook, Combe, James Cook, Bidcock, Marshall, Stewart, Latour, Rogers, Kennedy, Swinley, Davidson, Gerard, Wace, Morton, Hobdac, North, Pretyman, Woodthorpe, Creagh and Beach.

The following gentlemen have been gazetted *Companions of the Bath.*—Colonels Blyth, Kennedy, Chichester, Gordon, Priston (? Preston), Newdigate, Stirling, Moore. Lieutenant Colonels Rogers, Currie, Kear (? Kean), Hunt, Browlow (? Brownlow), Tompson, Tyndall, Luck. Majors Macqueen and Keen, and Surgeons Smith and Hendley.

LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated 4th November, state that General Sir Garnet Wolseley had decided to storm Secocoeni's stronghold. Affairs in the Transvaal are described as less threatening.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, Nov. 22.

A new Italian Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of Signor Cairoli. The following are the names of the gentlemen holding the different portfolios:—

Signor Peres.....Commerce and Agriculture.
„ Magliani .....Finance.
„ Cairoli .....Foreign Affairs.
„ Depretis .. ...Interior.
„ Villa .....{ Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.
Admiral Acton .....Marine.
Signor Mancini.....Public Instruction.
„ Baccarini .....Public Works.
General Bonelli.... .....War.

REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.

The Sultan has approved of the proposal made by Baker Pasha that military service for all races and creeds should be compulsory.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
Amount forwarded.....	13,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	7,000	do.
Do. do. Import of Cotton	77,000	do.
Do. do. do. of Surats	2,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	297,000	do.
Do. do. do. of Surats	56,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	55,000	do.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

London Cotton market has been steady.	
Fair Dholleras	5¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	110½
Bar Silver	53d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£26.

Departure.—Teviot.

THE Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce favours us with the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crop in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 22nd inst., circulated for the information of the members of the Chamber:—Cotton doing well. Picking continued.

THE Volunteers turned out for the usual Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday afternoon in full dress, in which they have a very soldierly appearance. The number on parade was 207 of all ranks, viz:—2 Field Officers, 13 Officers, 3 Staff Sergeants, 24 Sergeants, 128 rank and file, 10 buglers, and 27 bandsmen.

THE home papers mention that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. John M. Gladstone, youngest son of Mr. T. Steuart Gladstone, of Capenoch, Dumfriesshire, and Isabel Constance, only daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, judge of the High Court, Bombay, son of the late Sir John Bayley, Bart. We believe that Mr. Steuart Gladstone is a cousin of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

ANOTHER "story" about the cause of the Kabul revolt. A gentleman writes to an up-country paper from the Central Provinces, stating that an "influential and intelligent native" told him that "the Resident Sahib had been asked to attend the nuptial ceremonies of a very high Afghan nobleman, and had, notwithstanding the friendly insistance of the Amir himself, refused for himself all the other *sahib logue* bith him. This 'insult,' becoming known, was avenged by the murder of those who contemned the intended compliment." The "influential and intelligent native" did not say how he came by his information, and it must be taken for what it is worth. Most likely the Military Commission at Kabul know all about it by this time.

THE course of events is not running smoothly on the frontier. The Special Correspondent of the Allahabad paper says it is difficult to understand what has occurred; but the most important step in our recent operations has certainly been neutralised in some eccentric way. Whether it is divided authority—General Roberts on the Kabul side being unable to give orders to General Bright on the Gundamuk line so long as the latter remains senior in army rank—or some local exigency, is not at all clear; but this much is only too plainly evident, that the force under General Charles Gough, after joining hands with our brigade at Kata Sang, four miles west of Jugdulluck, has fallen back upon Gundamuk, and the road is left to take its chance. The reason given is that General Bright has ordered, or been ordered, to reconnoitre the Lugman Valley on the northern side of the Kabul River. What occult influence has directed this proceeding no one here can tell. The Lugman Valley might well be left to its own sweet solitude until we have secured the safety of our postal and telegraphic line through the belt of mountains which shut us off from our reinforcements if we chance to need them. Besides, we are anxious to send our sick and wounded back to India before the full rigour of winter comes upon them here; and, with snow likely to fall early in December, there is not much time to spare.

BESIDES its badge-adorned Special Correspondents, the *Civil and Military Gazette* also has a Persian correspondent in Afghanistan, who has sent it the following news:—

News had reached him from his friends in the capital that the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, his father-in-law, Yaya Khan, and the brother of the latter were about to be sent to India as prisoners under escort. Daily executions of captured rebels were taking place. Sir Frederick Roberts was said to place confidence in Wulli Mahomed Khan, who was in high favour with the British authorities. The construction of the road from Gundamuck to Kabul was being rapidly pushed on, and the work would probably be completed by the 15th December. From Korrum it was reported that the Mongals and the Alizai tribes were giving trouble and murdering unprotected travellers. The Shutargardan Pass was closed by snow, and communication between Kabul and Korrum could take place only by way of Peshawur. Reports from Turkestan allege that Russian troops are collecting on the north bank of the Oxus, and that the Russians had called on the States of Khiva and Bokhara to assist in the construction of shelter for the troops. Mahomed Ayub Khan, a brother of the ex-Amir, had addressed the Russian authorities, informing them of the arrest of Yakub Khan by the British, and applying for the assistance of Russian arms to resist the invaders of Afghanistan.

THE telegraph, through, from Kabul to India, was opened on the 19th inst.

WE learn that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has approved of the proposition, made by Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast Walsh, that a number of the large donkeys, for which Kathiawar is famed, be sent to the front to supplement the supply of tattoos lately shipped from Bhavnagar and other ports for transport service with the Kandahar column. The white donkeys of Kathiawar are a special breed, possessing great size and strength; and, from the report of the Dewan of Jamnager, in reply to a reference made by Government, it appears that a very large number are available.

A CYCLONE of great violence has been experienced at Guntoor, blowing from the N. E. by E. and S. E., and doing much damage generally.

JUDGMENT has been given against the defendants for Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively in the *Bengalee Examiner* libel case. The story of the chronograph was, in the magistrate's opinion, not written with due care and caution. Compensation was given to complainant to the amount of Rs. 150. The defendants will appeal.

IT is understood that one of the steps contemplated by the Madras Government in the reduction of expenditure is the curtailment of the establishments which are taken up to Ootacamund annually. The strength will be reduced to one half of what it now is.

THE statement that Mr. Adams, Chaplain to General Roberts' force now at Kabul, had applied to be relieved, is contradicted. His only anxiety is to follow the fortunes of the little army with which he has been so long.

A LIBEL case against the Editor of the *South of India Observer* has just closed. The case itself did not present any unusual features, the writing of the article in question was not denied, but was sought to be justified on public grounds, and that it was true having been based on certain public documents. The peculiarity of the procedure now shows itself. The defendant called for the production of these documents, and they were produced in court under seal, but the Government had prohibited their being put in as evidence, hence the defendant was unable to show on what grounds he had based his statement; and their being no other evidence before the court, he was of course found guilty and amerced in the sum of five hundred rupees and costs. We hardly think this is fair. The defendant affirms that he has a copy of the documents in his possession, and that they contain nothing warranting them in being thus dealt with, they being purely departmental records. The inference, therefore, is that they were hurked to screen the plaintiff, and we need hardly point out the immorality and the extreme folly of such a course.

NEWS has just been received at Golaghat that Major Evans and Lieutenant Maxwell, with 100 men, attacked and burnt Cephama on the 16th. This village is near Piphima and within sight of Samaguting, and is said to have been implicated in the raid on the Piphima stockade. The enemy lost 10 killed; our casualties were Lieutenant Maxwell, two bullet wounds, not dangerous, and 3 men of the 43rd wounded, one mortally. Some spider ammunition was recovered. Lieutenant Maxwell is said to have shown great courage. Four thousand Nagas are said to be collected at Konoma. At Sechema are the General, and the 44th under Colonel Nuttall. Lieutenants Raban and Macgregor march by night to join them. Major Evans' column left Piphima for Cephama on the 15th, and burnt it the next morning. The Nagas, armed with rifles, lay in ambush. Lieutenant Maxwell was slightly wounded in the arm and leg; two men of the 43rd severely, and one slightly, wounded. The 44th column, after taking Sechema, were opposed and lost two men. The return convoy of elephants was fired on below Sechema. The present allotment of the force is—44th under Colonel Nuttall, Sechema; detachment 43rd, Piphima; detachment 44th, Wokha; original Garrison 43rd and frontier police, under Captain Reid and Mr. Cawley, at Kohima; detachment frontier police, Pherima Pani, below Samaguting; and details of the 42nd, 43rd, and frontier police under Mr. Pughe at Samaguting. The village of Piphima was seen burning from Piphima. Two mountain guns under Lieutenant Mansel, with 100 men of the 44 h under Lieutenant Forbes, were expected at Samaguting on Friday last.

TROUBLE seems to be brewing in Burma. The *Arracan News* says there is a rumour that Burmese troops are being massed in three places on the frontier: one position chosen being at the foot of the Arracan Yomas in a line between Kyouk Phyo and Mandalay. The head constable at Aeng reports that two hundred Burmese *budmashes* are entering the Pass, and three hundred more at a little distance. Sandoway, Kyouk Phyo, and Akyab are utterly unprotected

A KANDAHAR letter mentions that the garrison left at Khelat-i-Ghilzai consisted of two guns G-4, two of 11-11, two companies of the 59th, the 2nd Baluchis (whole regiment), and a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry—all under Colonel Tanner, 2nd B luchis. A Ghazi, it appears, came into the camp of the 2nd Baluchis at Khel Akhund on the way to Khelat-i-Ghilzai and stabbed two syces and a sepoy. He was knocked down and secure l, and was taken on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai for disposal. He begged either to be killed, *or to be allowed to enlist in the regiment.* Another Ghazi killed a Sikh just outside the fort.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rates of interest or discount.

THE new Refunding certificates have furnished *Charivari* with a subject for a cartoon this week, in which our Financial authorities are appealing to the public to assist the Government with their small contributions, even coolies being asked for their mite. The picture is capitally drawn, as usual, by "Isca."

THE services of Baron John Bentinck, Assistant Commissioner at Simla, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Viceroy's household. It is supposed that he will be called Deputy Personal Assistant.

TRAFFIC on the Sind section of the S. P. and D. Railway is very considerable just now; trains with heavy loads are going both ways. The trade from Kotree seems as large, and demands as many waggons, as the enormous quantity of stores which leave this end daily. With traffic both ways this section should show a very fine half year's profit, when the balance is struck. The railway employés have to work very hard, but doubt if their exertions will be considered when the result becomes apparent.

IT is satisfactory to learn that little or no damage is reported as having been done to the crops in British Burma by the late storm, and agricultural prospects continue favourable.

OWING to Baron John Bentinck having joined the staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. A. Kepsington, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to Simla.

BY the accidental upsetting of a wagon on the construction work of the salt line, P. N. S. Railway, Mr. I. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, has been killed.

THE Pathans, who do the trading part of the business from Kandahar, are delighted at the chance of a railway being made towards that city. They, while admitting their aversion to the Christian section on principle, are quite ready to avail themselves of all the advantages the Feringhees bring in their train, not the least of which is the railway which the citizens of Kabul infinitely prefer to their old friend the camel!

THE Governor-General of Mozambique has come up with two Portuguese men-of-war to Zanzibar, and is endeavouring to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Sultan. Up to the present time, however, it is believed that he has made no progress in his mission. Commodore Shufeldt has arrived at the same port in the United States flagship Ticonderoga. The Commodore is making a voyage round the world on special service to report to his Government upon the state of American commerce abroad.

A MATTER requiring attention regarding the Pushtu examination seems to be the rule that no person, who has resided for ten years in the Punjab, can secure any gratuity for passing the examination. Generally, native regiments may pass seven or eight years out of ten in such places as Jullunder, Umballa, Multan, or Delhi, which are as innocent of Pushtu as are Madras and Colombo. The restriction would be much more logical if it applied only to officers who had resided for four or five years trans-Indus.

WE understand that a Conference will sit, on 6th January next, for devising plans for the management of the E. I. Railway and framing rules and regulations for the working of the line from January next, when it will be taken over by Government. Mr. Bradford Leslie will sit as Vice-President of the Conference. Several small railways, such as the Dildarnagar branch and the Gya Railway, will be incorporated with the E. I. Railway under the new system of working under Government.

THE transport party to Kabul comprises General Sir M. Kennedy and his assistant, Colonel Hogge, Major Hanna, of the Quartermaster General's Department, and Captain Deane of the Military Department; they were to have Peshawur on the 18th, and arrangements have been made to push them on at the rate of thirty miles a day. After a halt of three days at Kabul the party will return at the same pace.

WITH the exception of Orissa, where rain is reported to be much wanted, the prospects of the crops throughout Bengal continue very satisfactory. The report for Chittagong says that the damage done to the crops in the districts affected by the cyclone was about six annas. Cholera has also broken out in the inundated tracts. In the Dhaka district the relief operations have been finally closed. Fever is reported as bad in many districts, and cholera is still hanging about in several. In Tippera the price of rice has fallen Re. 1-4 per maund.

THE *Rangoon Review* asks that the British Burma ports, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab, should be fortified. He writes:—"We have Aden defended; Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras are not wholly without some sort of defence, and it is time the Supreme Government gave some attention to British Burma ports in this matter. We give the head Government, as shown the other day, something like 8½ millions sterling of surplus revenue, and have been giving an average of about six millions sterling annually for some years past. Surely a province doing this may have a little attention and outlay for such an important matter as harbour defences."

WE regret to announce the death last week of Mr. Sadasew Moroba, Chief Assistant to the Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, at his residence in Kandawadi. He was employed many years ago in the Bombay Municipality under Major Crawford, R.E., and Mr. Henry Conybeare. On obtaining an employment in the G. I. P. Railway under Mr. John Kershaw, the then Locomotive Superintendent, he resigned his post in the Municipality. He served the local railway for upwards of twenty years, and retired two or three years ago owing to ill health. He was much esteemed in the railway department for his upright conduct. He was aged fifty years at the time of his death.

THE remonstrances made in some of the English papers against the overdone enthusiasm with which the officers who had returned from Zululand were received, appears to have had its effect, and we have heard but little lately of any of these demonstrations and presentations. An additional check to the movement has been given by Major General Newdigate, who commanded the 2nd division in the late campaign. He has declined a banquet which it was proposed to give to him in the neighbourhood of his brother's house in Derbyshire, and, while expressing his thanks for the intended honour, stated that as a soldier he had simply done his duty, or endeavoured to do it to the best of his ability, and that consciousness was itself the soldier's reward. Referring to the battle of Ulundi, where his division came in for some of the hardest part of the fighting, General Newdigate, like Sir Evelyn Wood, speaks highly of the young soldiers under his command, their steadiness when attacked by the young unmarried Zulus, "the most undaunted soldiers in the Zulu army," he says, beyond all praise. It will be a strange sequel to all the laudation and feteing of the heroes of the war, if a rumour come to pay the official liquidator a sum sufficient to pay off the secured creditors of each of the companies in full, and to pay the unsecured creditors of each company 10 annas in the rupee as well as to pay all the costs of the liquidation, &c. The petitioners, in considerable numbers, appear to be in favour of receiving favourable terms over the mill, and that thereupon the Albert Mill was to be taken out of liquidation, and the rights of the Manufacturing Company in the mill be transferred to the mill company. The exact terms of the compromise are not known. In a letter, dated 21st October, from the petitioners' solicitors. The sale of the mill, which was by the order of Sir Charles Sargent to have taken place in October last, was postponed till Monday next, the 24st instant, pending this application; on this Court refused its sanction now, the sale will proceed. The terms of the compromise, as read by Mr. Farran, stated in detail that the petitioners agreed to advance rs. 2,35,000 to the official liquidator, less Rs. 50,000 which was to be left in the mill, on mortgage of the Albert Mill, the deed to contain a power of sale. The loan to be for 8 years, at 9 per cent interest, payable half yearly. All costs of the mortgage and compromise and the liquidation to be paid out of the official liquidator, and also a brokerage of 2 per cent to Premchund Roychund. In the event of the sum of Rs. 2,35,000 being insufficient, the loan to be increased by Rs. 10,000 or more. This having been adopted by the meeting of creditors and shareholders generally, it was now left to the Court to consider whether the compromise was beneficial to the general body of the creditors. The question arose whether the court had power to sanction a compromise even against the wishes of a small minority of creditors. The majority represented creditors to the extent of about Rs. 30,000 or less, out of Rs. 2,25,000. The secured creditors were, of course, in favour of the compromise, as they would get paid at once. The secured creditors in the Albert Mills represented Rs. 1,98,000, and the total creditors of the Albert Mills were for Rs. 9,300. The total creditors of the Albert Mills were for Rs. 1,95,245, and for the Manufacturing Company Rs. 1,30,717, making Rs. 3,25,963 for both companies. Deducting the amount for secured creditors, left Rs. 284,464, which would be liable to contribute to a small extent. The creditors whose claims had not been adjudicated as admitted. Mr. Farran applied under sections 173 and 174 of the Indian Companies' Act, and cited the case of the Bank of Hindustan and the Eastern Financial, 29 Law Rep. Cases, Law Rep. 218. Here a compromise of a similar nature was sanctioned, first by Sir Joseph Arnould, then by the Appellate Court, and subsequently confirmed in Privy Council on appeal. This case was further followed by Lord Romilly in the case of the Commercial Bank of the Province of India. On these authorities the Court, therefore, had power to sanction the compromise. There was, however, a case decided by the Lords Justices, where they held a different view. That was in the matter of the Anglo-Californian Insurance Company, and companies reported in the Chancery Appeals, and it was there held that the Court had no power to sanction an arrangement by way of compromise by which a minority of creditors would be forced to accept a loss against their will. Mr. Farran contended, however, that the Court had power to ascertain the wishes of the creditors under section 165, and this could only be done by calling a meeting, which, he apprehended, would be the wishes of the majority; for it was impossible at any meeting to have absolute unanimity. He submitted also that the other two decisions, as an appeal from that Court, were undoubtedly authorities which should have great weight. Mr. Farran read the affidavit of the Official liquidator, stating the results of the meeting in respect of the Albert Mills. As far as could be ascertained, of a body of creditors representing Rs. 1,98,000, creditors representing only about Rs. 12,000 consented. Mr. Jackson gave his opinion that the mill would fetch about 2 lakhs by sale. When the shareholders passed the resolution for winding up the Albert Mills, the effects were transferred to the Albert Manufacturing Company, but no legal transfer took place under the section 129 of the Cos. The highest offer made for the mill was Rs. 1,70,000. There were then unpaid calls of Rs. 300 per share due from the shareholders of the Albert Mill, amounting to Rs. 1,19,400, and there was the amount of Rs. 20,000 in cash in the liquidator's hands. Rs. 1,19,400 was, however, the nominal amount for unpaid calls, and Mr. Farran apprehended not more than one-half would be realised, say, Rs. 65,000. In the matter of the Manufacturing Company, of the general body of creditors representing Rs. 1,30,000, only four representing Rs. 8,53 consented. The minority in both cases was very small indeed. Mr. Farran read another affidavit in which the whole matter was summed up, and submitted that selling the mill and getting in the calls would cause a considerable delay and probably increase the amount to be paid to the creditors. In the other case they would receive their money in a fortnight from the sanction of the Court. 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This would take time, and cost a considerable sum of money in costs. His Lordship had further the express opinion of an enormous majority that they thought the compromise an extremely fair one, and that, if rejected, it would be to the loss of the general body of creditors.

Mr. Starling said the official liquidator entirely submitted himself to the Court, and neither supported not opposed the compromise. He merely declined to recommend it, and thought more than Rs. 65,000 could be realised from unpaid calls. He did, however, object to the 2 per cent. brokerage to be paid to Premchund.

Mr. Farran abandoned that point.

Mr. Starling pointed out that suits had been brought against the mills by two dissentients, and if the compromise was sanctioned, it would certainly have the effect of stopping those suits, which would be settled. He also mentioned that the cash in hand was rather more than stated in Mr. Jackson's affidavit, and amounted to Rs. 25, 00.

Mr. Macpherson, for Dhurrumchand Goolabchund and other creditors, representing Rs. 48,000, supported the application, as also Mr. Thakurdass, who appeared for some other creditors.

Mr. Scott, who was a creditor for Rs. 6,000 odd, agreed with everything stated by Mr. Jackson in his affidavit. He opposed the compromise, however, and stated there were enough assets to pay all the creditors fifteen annas in the rupees. There was one asset which did not appear at all, and that was the interest on the unpaid calls, which would amount to Rs. 25,000. Rs. 1,90,000 had actually been offered for the mills, and the present applicants themselves had offered Rs. 1,75,000, without the stores, which were valued at Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. Two lakhs at the least could be had for the mill if put into the market. He (Mr. Scott) thought the Company ought to pay their debts when able to do so, and that if the mill was sold to-morrow it would be quite able. The unpaid calls were all good ones, and there would be no difficulty in getting the whole amount paid.

Gokuldhundass Nurzee, creditor for Rs. 2,000 and odd, and Runchordass Premjee also opposed the compromise, and contended the creditors could be paid in full by the sale of the mill.

After some further argument the Court gave its opinion that the decrees in Privy Council ought to be taken and the compromise sanctioned. The great bulk of the creditors did not appear to oppose the application, as they presumably would have done if it was not an arrangement really for their benefit. The Court, therefore, sanctioned the terms of the compromise as read, except the item of 2½ per cent brokerage to Premchund Roychund. Among the costs, the petitioners would have to pay, were to be all the costs of the liquidation. Other parties appearing to oppose would pay their own costs. The liquidator to have his costs out of the estate. The liquidator also to be at liberty to consent to having the suits filed against the company by the two dissentient creditors withdrawn, on each party paying its own costs, those of the liquidator coming out of the assets.

THE Elphinstone Band-tand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Mein Engel ..... Godfrey.
Overture	Bondman ..... Mosert.
Selection	La Dame Blanche ..... Boeldieu.
Valse	Kathleen Mavourneen ..... Alb-rt.
Quadrille	Off to Charleston ..... Albert.
Galop	The Great Excitement ..... Laroche.]

THE Volunteer Band at the Victoria Gardens.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evenings:—

March	Baryzenikoff ..... Kuhner
Overture	Bronze and Steel ..... Sobury.
Quadrilles	Beatrice di Tenda ..... Bellini
Waltz	Morgenblatter ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Miss-ries' Songs ..... Kuhner.
Galop	Faris ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Blondins.—An addition has been made to the entertainments in Bombay in the visit of Mdlle. and Monsieur Blondin. At the performance on Saturday evening all the most daring and sensational feats common to such entertainments were successfully accomplished. These include what is called the great chair trick, the cradle act, impelling a bicycle backwards and forwards on the rope which was about 45 feet high. Mdlle. Blondin is a most interpid rope walker, and accomplished her task of walking across the rope in a "masterly" manner. The entertainment is a most enjoyable one.

THEFT.—Lalla Sultan *dhobi*, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. F. Ryan on two separate charges of theft of cash and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 15, belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday last at the Mumbadevi Police Chokt on view of the body of Tulsee Bhannoo, who was accidentally drowned in the Mumbadevi Tank. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Wari Bandar on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Sukoo, who jumped into a well and was drowned. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 22nd instant:—Sores, 2; lame, 1 galled back, 2 unfit for work, and 2 emaciated; 1 bullock, 1 lame, 10 sore necks, 5 emaciated, and 1 overladen. Total number of cases 30; amount of fine Rs. 50.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—Rumjan Fattoo and eight other Mahomedans described as professional thieves, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Nana Moroje on five separate charges of theft of cotton twist, ivory, and cotton handkerchiefs, of the value of Rs. 870-8. On the case being reported to the police the Commissioner of Police deputed Mr. Inspector Jones and Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Alli, inspector of the detective department, to institute the necessary enquiries, and upon certain information received, they arrested six of the prisoners residing in diff rent parts of the native town. While these men were in their custody the latter addressed to one of the prisoners was intercepted by the police, bearing the Burhanpur post mark. This letter, with the prisoner, was taken before the Police Commissioner, who opened it in the presence of the prisoner, and the letter read, which led to the arrest of the three other prisoners at Burhanpur, who were working in connection with the six prisoners in Bombay, and also to the recovery of the whole of the stolen property, a portion of which was found at Burhanpur and the remainder at Dadur. They were each sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE PROPERTY AT POONA.—It is said that the value of house property in camp has gone down considerably of late. We have heard of a number of landed proprietors who have offered to dispose of their shops and house in camp at prices considerably lower than their actual value, but even at these reduced rates it is difficult to find purchasers. We also hear that the present commercial prospects of Poona are very discouraging.—*Deccan Herald.*

MURDER AT KURRACHEE.—A foul, cold-blooded murder was committed on the night of the 12th instant, between the bridge and a masjid at Meerankha Peer, on the Kurrachee side of the Lyari, the victim being a dyer, of the Kutchee tribe, a Mahomedan; the murderer is also a dyer, a Sindi, and a Mahomedan. There are four individuals, we hear, implicated with him; he and a lad only are in custody. The head of the unfortunate murdered man was severed from the body, and the corpse presented a ghastly appearance. It would appear that the murdered man some time ago complained in the City Magistrate's Court against his wife, who had left his house and sought protection under the roof of that of her parents; nothing, however, came of the complaint. The father of the wife is reputed to be very well off. The murderer is said to be a paramour of the wife. The lad in custody with the murderer confessed to the City Magistrate that he saw Ali Mahomed commit the murder, and that he was kept on the watch, to give the alarm, should any person or persons appear on the scene. The police, it appears, were informed of the murder the following morning, and were on the spot to investigate the matter. About 9 a. m. they found the knife with which the murder had been committed; it was pointed out by the boy who is in custody. The knife was dug up out of the sand by the murderer himself, and the police officer who was present at the time the knife was found suspected from the looks of the man and the boy that they were implicated, and therefore arrested them at once. The other abettors are still at large.—*Beacon.*

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

THE concert in aid of the head-quarters band of the above Volunteer corps came off on Saturday evening last at the Volunteer Hall, Locomotive works, Byculla, under the patronage of Col: Barnett, Lieut Col. Wright, and the officers of the corps. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, &c. Two electric lights served to light the hall which they did in a most brilliant manner. The programme consisted of select pieces, and proved on the whole an attractive one, as demonstrated by the constant and renewed cheering of the audience. Several of the encores were heartily responded to by the performers. The glees rendered by the Colaba Glee Club received enthusiastic and deserved plaudits. The band of the Railway Volunteers contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening by performing at intervals several choice pieces. The concluding portion of the programme consisted of a laughable farce entitled "Two Gentlemen in a Fix," wherein Captain Bulkeley and Lieut. Newboro, of the Volunteers, personated the characters of "Alabidee Waldegrave" and "Samuel Spratt" respectively. The audience consisted mainly of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, but there were also present a goodly number of the Bombay and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers. Judging from the crowded hall the concert may be pronounced a success, and it is hoped that the object for which it was given may have been attained.

THE ALBERT MILLS AND ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

MR. FARRAN appeared on behalf of the petitioners, Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy and Co., to support an application for the sanction of the Court for a scheme of compromise in the matter of these companies. Mr. Sterling appeared for the official liquidator, Mr. C. W. L. Jackson. Mr. Macpherson for some, and Mr. Thakurdass for other creditors of the mills, appeared to support the petition. Mr. James Scott and two native creditors appeared in person to oppose the compromise.

Mr. Farran stated that the terms of the compromise were contained in the petition which was presented to Sir Charles Sargent on the 15th of October last. His Lordship made an order directing a meeting of creditors as well as a meeting of shareholders to be held by the official liquidator. A meeting of creditors and shareholders was held on the 6th instant, when a compromise was almost unanimously approved of, which compromise, if all turned out well, would prove favourable for the general body of the creditors. A large majority of the creditors of each company offered no opposition. The official liquidator originally warmly supported the compromise, but was at present neutral, and neither inclined one way nor the other.

Mr. Sterling said that an order had been made by the Court for the sale of the mills. The official liquidator thought a sale at the present time might be more favourable for the creditors of the mills, while on the other hand a compromise would perhaps be more favourable to those of the Manufacturing Company. It would be a question of the rights of the creditors of the mills as against the creditors of the Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Farran said they were then proceeding on the petition. The compromise was in substance that the petitioners were prepared to pay the official liquidator a sum sufficient to pay off the secured creditors of each of the companies in full, and to pay the unsecured creditors of each company 10 annas in the rupee as well as to pay all the costs of the liquidation, &c. The petitioners, in considerable numbers, appear to be in favour of receiving favourable terms over the mill, and that thereupon the Albert Mill was to be taken out of liquidation, and the rights of the Manufacturing Company in the mill be transferred to the mill company. The exact terms of the compromise are not known. In a letter, dated 21st October, from the petitioners' solicitors. The sale of the mill, which was by the order of Sir Charles Sargent to have taken place in October last, was postponed till Monday next, the 24st instant, pending this application; on this Court refused its sanction now, the sale will proceed. The terms of the compromise, as read by Mr. Farran, stated in detail that the petitioners agreed to advance rs. 2,35,000 to the official liquidator, less Rs. 50,000 which was to be left in the mill, on mortgage of the Albert Mill, the deed to contain a power of sale. The loan to be for 8 years, at 9 per cent interest, payable half yearly. All costs of the mortgage and compromise and the liquidation to be paid out of the official liquidator, and also a brokerage of 2 per cent to Premchund Roychund. In the event of the sum of

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FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

[Extract from *Naval and Military Gazette*, March 26th, 1879.]

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